NICARAGUA INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

The subjoined interesting Message from the President of the United States was laid before the House of Representatives yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs :

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1853.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, embodying the substance of recent communications made by the Minister of her Britannic Majesty to the Department of State on the subject of the interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route, which formed the chief object of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 19th April, 1850; and the relations of Great Britain to the protectorate of Mosquito, which she expresses herself desirous of relinquishing on terms consistent with her honerable engagements to the Indians of that name.

In consequence of these communications, and ether considerations stated in the report, it is deemed advisable by the Department that our diplomatic relations with the States of Central America should be placed on a higher and more efficient footing, and this measure meets my approbation. The whole subject is one of so much delicacy and impertance, that I should have preferred, so near the close of my Administration, not to make it the subject of an Executive communication. But, inasmuch as the measure proposed cannot, even if-deemed expedient by my successor, take effect for near a twelvemonth, unless an appropriation is made by this Congress, I have thought it my duty to submit the report of the Department to the two houses. The importance of the measure seemed to require an exposition somewhat in detail of the grounds on which it is recommended.

. MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

To the President of the United States. SIR: Recent communications have been made to this Department by the British Minister relative to the affairs of Central America, of which I deem it my duty to re-

port to you the substance. It may first be proper to observe that the relations of the United States with some of the States of Central America have of late years assumed an importance wholly out of proportion to the political consequence of those small Republics, or the extent of our commercial intercourse with them, which is considerable. This importance grows chiefly out of the fact that one of the most advantageous routes of interoceanic communication lies through this region. The public policy of the United States presents few objects at the present day of equal interest with a direct, expeditious, and economical line of intercourse between our Atlantic coast and the members of the Union on the Pacific.

It was mainly to effect this object that the treaty of 19th April, 1850, was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. By this treaty the high contracting parties bound themselves to use their influence with any State, or States, or Governments possessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the proposed ship canal may traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or Governments to facilitate the construction thereof by every means in their power; and they also agreed to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure duce her to accept the propositions of 30th April, 1852, the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of

It was also stipulated by the treaty of 19th April, 1850, that if any differences should arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass between the States or Governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain would use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal.

In execution of this stipulation certain propositions were agreed upon by this Department and the British Minister in the month of April last, having for their ob ject to settle the territorial controversies which existed between the States and Governments bordering on the line of the canal. These terms of settlement were assented to by Costa Rica, but did not prove acceptable to Ni-

In making these propositions to the States interested, and in all the negotiations carried on by this Government, the only object has been to secure, as far as possible, the State, in order to preclude the evils too likely to arise from its passing through more than one jurisdiction, and to exercise the influence and mediation of the United States, which had been invoked by the parties in controversy, in the manner best calculated to promote their

respective interests.
The conflicting claims of Great Britain and Nicaragua, with reference to Mosquito, are among the difficulties which embarrass this subject. These difficulties arise principally from the fact that the port of San Juan del Norte, the eastern outlet of the canal, is claimed to belong to the Mosquito territory. By the first article of the treaty of April 19, 1850, the two parties agree that neither one nor the other will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the canal, or in the vicinity thereof. or occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. But the relations ritain to Mosquito and the Mosquito Indians, over whom she claims to have exercised a protectorate for a long course of years, remained under this treaty someindeterminate. The port of San Juan del Norte, to which the name of Greytown has been given by Great Britain, though claimed as within the limits of this protectorate, has for about a year been really governed in the name of the titular King of Mosquito by a committee of five American citizens chosen by the people. Nicaragua claims the rightful sovereignty over this port, (from which her authorities were, after a brief possession, ejected by a British force in January, 1848,) and over the whole Mosquito region; of which, however, it is maintained by Great Britain that Nicaragua never at any time

Information has lately been received at this Department from the Minister of her Britannic Majesty, that the company which had contracted to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, having found it impossible to carry out the plan as originally contemplated, has resolved to propose to the Government of Nicaragua a modification of that plan, with the view of constructing a canal of emaller dimensions than those specified in their contract; and the British Minister has been instructed to intimate to this Department that, if this information should prove correct, her Majesty's Government would feel themselves at liberty, under the 7th article of the treaty of 19th of April, 1850, to withdraw their protection from that company, and to transfer it to any other company which should undertake a canal on the original plan; it being it being deemed of the utmost importance by the British Government that the great conception of an interoceanic canal adapted to the accommodation of the vessels of the whole commercial world, should not dwindle down to an ordinary transit route for coasting vessels, which to distant na-

tions would be comparatively destitute of value.

The British Minister has also been instructed to signify to this Department, that since Great Britain first assumed the protection and defence of the Mosquito In-dians the position of all parties had changed. Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty over Central America, and prohibiting all commerce on the coasts under her sway, has entirely lost her dominion over all parts of this continent. The Mosquito Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to the custems of their race, furnish only a name and a title by which foreigners thading at San Juan del Norte, and along the Mosquito coast, according to the usages of civilized States, exercise the effective government of the country. In consequence of those changes, Great Britain, instead of having as formerly an interest in the defence of the Mosquito Indians, for the sake of exempting a part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control, and thereby obtaining admission for her commerce, has now no other interest in Mosquito but such as she derives from an honorable regard to her old connexion with the Mosquito nation of

It has been further stated to the Department by the British Minister that her Majesty's Government has for several years endeavored to suit her engagements to the precumstances of the case, but that every proposal to that effect has encountered insuperable obstacles. The contentions in Central America between Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras, the absence of any authority with which a permanent agreement could be made, and various other causes, have hitherto prevented a settlement of this

vexatious question.

The British Government regards the Committee of Government of San Juan del Norte, above referred to, as in shall be taken and fact the real power which exercises authority in that part for twenty years.

of Central America. It would be a matter of indifference to Great Britain whether that authority was exercised in the name of the King of Mosquito, or in the name of the city of San Juan del Norte itself; but it is desired by the British Government that the apparent state of things should be made to conform to the reality, which is not now the case; the Government being nominally carried on in the name of the King of Mosquito, while it is really exercised by the committee organized at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, under a popular election. What the British Government would consider a good and

final arrangement would be-First. That San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, should

be a free and independent port, connected with Mosquito by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon. Secondly. That indemnification or advantages equiva-

lent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 20th April, 1852, should be assured to Mosquito in re-turn for its withdrawal from its present position in reference to San Juan del Norte.
Thirdly. That the United States and Great Britain

without formally guarantying San Juan del Norte, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port, from whatever quarter it may be

The British Government deem it essential that the city and port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, should be established either in a state of unqualified independence with an engagement to defend Mosquito, or of qualified lependence owing allegiance and support to Mosquito. In lieu of an indemnity in money to Mosquito for re-linquishing her claims to San Juan del Norte, it is suggested by the British Government that a greater securit a certain fixed territory should be the consideration fer that object.

For these purposes they propose to dispatch some per-sons qualified to treat with the authorities of this city, d, in case the United States concur in these views, the British Government would recommend that a new convention, in the place of the unaccepted agreement of the 30th of April, 1852, should be proposed and concluded, and that a person well qualified for the purpose should be sent by this Government to act conjointly with the Commis-

ioner of her Britannic Majesty.

The British Government is not unaware of the difficulties arising from the fact that certain neighboring States deny altogether the independence of Mosquito, and that the Mosquito tribe of Indians are liable every day to new incursions upon their territory. They do not expect to make a complete provision against this danger. They consider it, however their duty to do what is required by honor and humanity in behalf of the Mosquito nation; declaring, at the same time, that they "intend to adhere strictly to the Treaty of Washington of the 19th April, 850, and not to assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect. in Central America."

Such is the substance of the communications which. within a few days, have been made to this Department by the British Minister, under the directions of his Government; from which it will be perceived-

First. That in consideration of the altered state things under which it grew up that Government is dis posed to relieve itself from the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, provided that a security can be obtained them against hostile incursions from the neighboring States

Secondly. That the British Government regards the rection of San Juan del Norte into a free and independent city, whose political condition would resemble that of cities of Germany, as the best course to be pursued for settling the controversies relative to the sovereignty of that place, and as the most convenient mode of suring protection to the Mosquito Indians.

Thirdly. That, though a formal guarantee of the free city is not proposed to be entered into by the two Powers, Great Britain desires the concurrence of the United States effecting these objects.

An opinion from this Department on the merit of these suggestions, as a mode of settling the questions at issue in this part of Central America, would, under existing circumstances, be of little weight. They are given only as the views of the British Government. It may be proper, however, to state that, in the opinion of the Department, it would be more advisable that the two Governments should use their influence with Nicaragua to in than that they should resort to terms of settlement less believed to encourage the expectation that an effort of this kind would be successful.

However this may be, the communications of the British Minister, made by order of his Government, will no doubt regarded as a satisfactory indication of a desire on the part of Great Britain, by resigning the protectorate of osouito, to remove one of the most serious embarrassments of the case. They seem to this Department als to suggest the expediency of a new effort to induce all parties to enter into an amicable settlement of their conflicting claims and interests. Such an effort might advantageously begin by putting the diplomatic relations of United States with Central America on a better footing. Of the five States included under that name, Costa ica and Nicaragua have appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to this Government, and the Costa Rican Minis ter is also Minister Plenipotentiary at Guatemala. The capital of Nicaragua, and a Chargé d'Affaires to Guate-mala was appointed last August, who, for causes beyond the control of the Department has not proceeded to his

presentative. The Secretary is of opinion, taking into view these cirmstances, with the great magnitude of the interests of the United States to be promoted by the construction o the canal-the importance, delicacy, and complication of the territorial and political relations above referred to with the overture for our friendly concurrence made by the British Government—that much benefit might attend the appointment of a full Minister to Central America, to be accredited to each of the Governments included in that name, to reside successively at such of their capitals as he should deem expedient, with full powers to treat with any or all of them, and with instructions to use the influence which his rank would give him to promote the great work of conciliation. If some distinguished citizen the United States, possessing the high qualifications required for the trust, should be dispatched upon this friendly mission, there is reason to hope that he would be able to convince the Governments concerned that nothing can be gained among equals by adhering to extreme rights and pretensions, however strong the conviction on which a compromise of their conflicting claims: that the media-tion of the United States and Great Britain may be honorably and safely accepted, and that its only alternative is too probable succession of border wars and domestic convulsions, which can have no other effect than that of defeating the great work of interoceanic communication, and in other respects inflicting the most deplorable calamities upon countries which, in the pursuit of the arts of peace, might attain a high degree of prosperity.

In addition to these considerations in favor of the pro-posed measure, it may be mentioned that there are imortant private interests of American citizens at and near an Juan del Norte, which merit the protection of an inuential representative of the Government.

Nothing would be added to the expense of our diplonatic relations with Central America, beyond the outfit substituting a full Minister for two of the lower rank. t may be stated that our Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua as already been directed, on a contingency of not imrobable occurrence, to return to the United States; and hat the appointment of a Chargé d'Affaires to Guatemala

The action of Congress being required for the appropriations necessary to carry the proposed measure into effect, it is respectfully recommended that this report should be communicated to the two Houses. EDWARD EVERETT. Respectfully submitted.

AMERICAN SALT TESTED .- A year ago we published the lans of Government for testing the relative qualities of Turk's Island and Onondaga salt for the preservation of pork. In pursuance of them, a hundred barrels of pork were then packed; the even numbers with one kind of salt, the odd with the other; each containing one-half of every animal divided at the back, and both parts treated exactly alike, with the exception of the different kinds of One of each kind was sent to every military station in the United States, with instructions to be opened at a certain time, and then subjected to the critical test of a board of officers under the direction of the officer in

command. The time designated has elapsed, and now many of the reports of the results have been received. The meat in most cases was pronounced uncommonly good; but it was found almost impossible to detect any difference between The greatest seems to be in the fact that, as a general thing, there was a greater loss of weight on boil-ing an hour in the pork cured with Turk's Island than )nondaga salt. The conclusion on the whole is, that the New York article is fully equal to the imported for packng purposes .- North American.

SPECULATIONS IN COAL LANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA .-The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer of the 15th states that speculations to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars have taken place in the Deep river coal mines within the last ten days. A firm in New York has purshased for \$80,000 an interest of one-half in the Taylor lands, owned by Hon. Hugh Waddell, Judge Nash, John A. Gilmer, Esq., Dr. McClenahan, and others. L. J. Hughton, Esq. has also sold the right to get coal on his lands for \$10,000 in cash, and thirty cents per ton for the carpenter's shop, and occasionally the laboratory; every ton mined, with a condition that at least as much then shooting in the royal gardens, then supper, then

MEMOIRS OF A HUGUENOT FAMILY. By ANN MAURY. Tay lor & Maury, Washington.

It may be assumed, as an axiom in political economy, that, wherever the State is allied to the Church-the civil power to the spiritual-there all dissent from the dogmas of the one will be held as contumacy to the authority of the other. Hence persecutious under christian as well as heathen rulers-Princes by no means models of piety themselves; and hence the severities against sectaries in Catholic States, and the penalties inflicted on Catholics under Protestant Governments. Religious feuds, however, are happily subsiding in our liberal age. Napoleon has established freedom of worship throughout fair France; and her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, extending toleration to her dissenting subjects, rules undisputedly the august Defender of the Faith, the sacred Head of the Church, and the teeming mother of a numerous offspring.

Of all the sects which have risen, flourished, and faded France, the Huguenots were held in most considera-Those inhabiting the rural districts were a simple people, primitive in manners, and of unblemished morals. They were devotedly attached to their pastors, though the stern doctrines of these divines often led their guileless flocks into open rebellion and resistance to the laws and edicts of the State.

The assassination of the Duke of Guise by Poltrot, the reputed agent of the Protestant party, was the proximate cause of the long and desolating war which ensued; and Henry Duke of Guise, in order to avenge the death of his father, is thought to have stimulated the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. On the side of the Huguenots was Admiral Coligny, a skilful and prudent leader, and abrave soldier; but the suspicion which attached to him of having instigated the murder of the Duke detracted much from the moral influence of his personal qualities.

In August, 1508, Henry the Fourth issued the edict of Nantes, securing to the Protestants all the rights of French subjects, including also an act of amnesty for former rebellions. In the succeeding reign the kaders of the Huguenots, being refused certain demands, declared war against the King, Louis Thirteenth, and gathered an army under command of the Duke de Rohan, a man of ability, integrity, and firmness. The long and sanguinary struggle which ensued terminated with the siege and fall of La Rochelle, where (we would here remark for the sole benefit of antiquaries) the royal cannon first bore the logical inscription, "ULTIMA RATIO REGUM."

Of the revolting cruelties which marked this civil war much is attributed to Louvois, the War Minister of Louis Fourteenth. This officer let loose on the population of the disaffected districts bodies of ruthless soldiery, who committed on the helpless and unarmed peasantry excesses comparable only to the atrocities perpetrated under the British Government by the Walloon Guards, the brutal soldiers of the Duke of Cumberland, on the peaceful nmates of the Vale of Glencoe. That devoted hamlet reeked with indiscriminate slaughter: nor shrieking matron nor wailing infancy escaped the murderous steel.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, was step deeply to be regretted, being both impolitic and cruel; especially as the absorption of the Protestants into the national religion would have gradually and surely effected the King's views. It ordered the pastors to quit France or conform in two months. But to the great ody of the Huguenots were assured peace and protection in their lawful pursuits. Of this promise they availed themselves, and remained, continuing equally faithful to their religion and to their country.

The number of those who quitted France on the occasion is estimated at 67,000; and about the year 1740 advantageous to that Government, as is the case with the fugitives began to return, and no further notice was ose now suggested by Great Britain. Recent events are taken of them afterwards. Their number now is about a million; and their preachers, like the Catholic clergy, are supported out of the national revenues. They attract no attention, make but few proselytes, and their influence

The Rev. James FONTAINE, the writer of the memoirs before us, was a Frenchman, of gentle and amiable disposition, and of noble descent. His youth was wasted under the ferula of severe and incompetent teachers, and, after barely passing at the College of Guienne, he was imprisoned for preaching openly, in violation of the royal

On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he, with sevelanded near Barnstable, in England, in December, 1685. Here, having parried the matrimonial advances of a choice—an interesting French emigrant who had Sought

But alas for religious freedom! The first object that escaping from France, he had not escaped persecution. His reception also at the house of a wealthy dignitary of the Church of England (page 138) and subsequent humili-

ations appear to have utterly disheartened him. Destitute of resources, he transmits a blank deed for the sale and proceeds of his property in France to Peter Robin, a brother Huguenot. This worthy agent cheats him out of the whole estate, and enters into possession of the property himself. In Taunton he is ordained by the Presbyterian Synod, and, after escaping being hanged by culated to have. May this feeling be ever assiduously in Cork as minister of a small French congregation.

The Corporation of Cork, unlike Taunton, where he was hated and persecuted by the Mayor and Corporation, fruits of good and prosperity to our country! they are founded, when an opposite conviction is enter-tained by the other party: that their true interest lies in the freedom of their city.

Here he lived, beloved and respected as a pastor, and

and continued to reside until his death.

Such is a faint outline of the checkered life of a good

clergyman was seventeen thousand pounds of tobacco: and that the village lawyer, PATRICK HENRY, delivered an oration in court which even then emacked of treason. The most graphic and circumstantial description of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown is to be found to assume. As it is, the statue of Washington by at the end of the volume.

The descendants of the Rev. JAMES MAURY have multiplied over the land, and have become distinguished in the fields of science, on the mountain-wave, and in the peaceful walks of civic life. Their motto, the guerdon of integrity, is recorded in the undying strain of the Roman bard:

"NON RGET MAURY JACULIS."

ROYAL TRAINING .- The following is the routine of the daily occupation of the royal children in England: Rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. First hour after breakfast the classics; next the modern, grammatical instruction, being also carefully given; next military exercises for the boys, then music and dancing, then he riding-school; music and drawing for the girls, then shall be taken annually as to produce him \$10,000 a year for twenty years. Such are the daily occupations of these young people.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, (VA.) JANUARY 22, 1853. GENTLEMEN: I observe in your paper that a resolution has lately passed the lower House of Congress, with great unanimity and promptness, appropriating \$50,000 to erect a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Washington. I am sure I only express the extreme gratification which is felt by nearly every American, especially by every Virginian, at the payment of this long-deferred tribute to the memory of the principal founder of our Republic.

The cordial spirit and dispatch with which the House of Representatives manifested its purpose to carry, at length, into effect the resolution of 1783, adds to the and simplicity of the man as the dress of his day and pleasure which the event occasions, and redeems Congress in a great degree from the reproach which has so long attached to it for not fulfilling the obligation to which the nation was committed seventy years ago! It cannot be doubted that the Senate will receive the measure with favor, and will adopt the resolution with equal unanimity and with all the promptness consistent with its rules of business. Many will look with interest to see the alacrity and zeal with which our Senators, HUNTER and MASON, will press the adoption of a proposition which contemplates the celebration and durable commemoration in so appropriate a manner of the fame of their own greatest countryman.

It may not be pertinent to inquire why this redemption of a pledge made by Congress to the nation so long ago has not been sooner accomplished? Many solutions of the question may be given, which, although none of them are entirely satisfactory to the patriotic and intelligent mind, may yet be sufficiently plausible to exculpate the National Legislature from any illiberal imputation or just censure All the while there has never been wanting the warmest expressions of gratitude for the services and admiration for the character of Washington, both among the people and in the Federal Legislature. But whilst unable to explain this omission of duty in the most satisfactory manner, so far as the execution of the provisions of the resolution of 1783 is concerned, it may be permitted to remark that it is a little curious that Congress has in the mean time, and very recently, lent its aid to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson. I mean no invidious comparison; but it will be admitted, without the slightest disparagement of the real merits and claims of Gen. Jackson, that WASHINGTON was his superior, and was entitled by seniority of historical renown and of rank, as well as of services, to the first, if not most distinguished and magnificent, mark of a nation's admiration, gratitude, and

Another inquiry will occur to us: Why is it that the nation, through its representative organ, the Congress, has heretofore contributed nothing to perpetuate, by a suitable monumental memorial at the seat of Government, the eminent worth of the man who has alone, by undisputed claim, received the title of "Father of his Country," and by universal suffrage and concession was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen ?' The nation, in its aggregate character as federal republic sees at this moment the feeble and struggling efforts of a private association of individuals to rear a monument to WASHINGTON, of dimensions commensurate with his exalted greatness, with silent inactivity if not positive indifference. This noble structure is slowly constructing, by means of such scanty and occasional aid as its friends dispersed throughout the wide country are enabled to contribute towards it. And, though under the daily observation of the assembled patriotism and wisdom of the country, not only is not a dollar voted to push forward the meritorious work, but it seems to be viewed by them with the eye of coldness, if not of absolute apathy and unconcern. But, whilst the nation in its confederated body manifests no inclination to represent the wishes and express the feelings of the people in this respect, many of the States separately have signalized their appreciation of the country's most illustrious benefactor by erecting monuments and statues to his memory. Why does not the Confederacy, through its Congress, reflect the sentiments of the people, and embody their reverence for WASHINGTON in some similar form?

But I am not disposed to press these questions, much less to quarrel with Congress for its past omissions, since the House of Representatives has done so much by its recent act to atone for previous delinquencies.

A universal national veneration for the fame, services and opinions of Washington would, in my humble judgral others, embarked secretly in an English vessel and ment, prove a stronger cement and guaranty of the con-And, when we see his memory honored by the erection of and art can invent, it gives us reason to believe that these sentiments are profoundly cherished and universally prevail. And I reckon it a most favorable augury for the saluted his eyes here were the heads and quarters of strengthening and perpetuation of the bonds which unite Presbyterians suspended over the city gates and the cross us as one people, or rather one Confederacy, that Conroads. This shocking exhibition convinced him that, in gress, composed at this moment of all parties, representing every extreme of opinion and discordance of political sentiment and principle, should lay aside all their dif-

and patriotic purpose of rearing a statue to the great founder of our Federal Government! The move could not have been made at a more propitious moment to carry with it all its moral influence, and to impress it with the utmost significance that such a manifestation of harmonious and patriotic feeling is calthe populace for a Jesuit, emigrates to Ireland and settles cultivated both by the people and their Representatives; and may we witness frequent returns of it in our National Councils, as seasons most likely to be blessed with rich

ferences and unite with heart and hand in the common

It is gratifying to observe, too, the good sense which marked the action of Congress in the selection of the and for that purpose arms were provided, which resulted costume in which the figure of Washington is designed in arrests, the holding of Messrs. Annold, Pilgrim, Dayscostume in which the figure of Washington is designed thriving as a manufacturer. But this state of things, as to be represented. A very false taste has heretofore obhe observes, was too happy to last. Again was he ex- tained in some instances in our country in portraying the posed to the buffeting of Satan, in the shape of a certain attitude, drapery, and dress in which men of modern Emigrating to Bearhaven, a fishing village on the coast, spoiled what might otherwise have been creditable specihe is invested with the magistracy, and, in his new-born mens of art. Who wants to see Washington in a Roman zeal against French smugglers and Irish papists, becomes toga? How painfully does such a costume detract from ipsis Anglia Angliar." The vivid demonstrations of his the true dignity and majesty of his person and character! extreme loyalty to England became in time distasteful to To see the modest American hero and statesman decked his Irish neighbors, who spared no pains to annoy their as a Roman, and presented to the public gaze with bare anomalous magistrate, and eventually compelled him to arms and legs and sandals, with nothing to conceal his remove to Dublin, where he conducted a flourishing school nudity but a loose gown thrown over his shoulders and clasped at the breast with a buckle, is positively revolting! Proh pudor! How supremely ridiculous the idea man, sincere in his creed and pure in morals, but to whom to common sense! how shocking; nay, how disgusting! the bewitching smiles of prosperity were always ominous These remarks may, to some extent, be applied to the statue of Washington by Greenough. That artist, with On the death of James Fontaine his descendants emi- the best intentions, and in his work exhibiting a talent grated to America; and to us the most interesting por- and genius, both in conception and execution, that would tion of the book is the correspondence of John Fontaine, have done honor to the most distinguished disciple of an the son, and the Rev. James Maury, the grandson, of the carlier school, has ruined his performance, and degraded patriarch. The style of the latter gentleman indicates and belittled his noble subject by following a vicious model the polished scholar and his letters abound in curious and presenting him to us half naked and indued in the statistics of the infant colony of Virginia, where he had formed a settlement.

We learn incidentally that the salary of the Episcopal unrefined multitude, it would doubtless inflict upon his reelings deep mortification, accompanied with the regret that his judgment had not suggested some other dress and attitude more appropriate for the great American

> false design. Really this statue reminds one more closely of some image taken at random from the Pantheon-a Juniter or a Vulcan-than of the famed American general and statesman. The taste of the present age dictates that our great men, whom we wish to preserve in bronze or marble, should be represented as they were in the attitude and dress of the times. The taste which seeks to portray the "impersonation of an idea" should select subjects of fiction and imagination appropriate for emblematic representation, and not real men. That style belongs to a strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convolforeign and early school of art, or may be permitted now

GREENOUGH is generally admitted to be a most signal and

the ancients but their good examples, their just sentiments, and the experience of their history. It is as much a violation of correct taste, and out of keeping with the strong common sense of the age, to represent WASH-INGTON in the classic attire of a Roman Senator, as it would be to represent a Roman general in the costume of a Continental officer. Why not? Both would be equally unnatural and incongruous. Houdon's statue of Washmoton is a model for modern artists. It is simple, unartificial, and true to history and to nature. Let us then have Washington in the forthcoming equestrian statue dressed in the old Continental uniform, and thus perpetuate to future generations as well the majestic dignity and simplicity of the man as the dress of his day and country.

items respecting the commerce of this island:

During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, our trade with that island employed 74,671 tons of American shipping and 3,504 American seamen.

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During the fiscal year ending June, 1850, our trade with that island employed 74,671 tons of American seamen.

During the fiscal year we exported to Hayti property to the amount of \$1,889,968, while to China we exported, at more than ten times the expense, but \$1,605,217, and employed but one-half the tonnage which we employed to our commerce with Hayti. Our Haytien tonnage exceeds by 20,000 tons that employed in our trade with Ireland and Scotland combined; by 30,000 that with the Hanse Towns, and by the same amount that with Belgium. would be to represent a Roman general in the costume of

These opinions may shock the cultivated and refined notions of the professed lovers of the arts, as being excessively vulgar and barbarous. But their correctness can be proved and vindicated by the feelings and judgments of the masses, if not defensible by the rules and formulæ of art. And, after all, may not this be regarded as the surest and best test of excellence in any production of surest and best test of excellence in any production of trade with Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Manilla, and art? What is generally sneered at as vulgar taste is often the result of a quick intuitive perception of the beautiful and symmetrical with which nature has endowed the minds of men in masses. (It is the collective not individual judgment I refer to.) I mean the capacity and taste to judge without rule or law, of the propriety, congruity, and aptness with which any work of art is intended to represent real or imaginary forms. When the importance. birds, attracted by their exact resemblance to nature, attempted to pluck the grapes in the piece of the celebrated | THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE CHINESE SEAS. ancient artist, it was a higher tribute to his skill, and a more convincing evidence of the perfection he had attained, than if he had had the judgment of a whole college of artists pronounced upon his undertaking, according to the most approved rules of criticism in such cases.

Our Congress has shown its judgment, moreover, in the selection of a native American artist to execute the proposed work. This is certainly eminently just and becoming. Why go to the studio of an Italian when we have genius at home? The extraordinary merit of Mr. MILLS, as described to us by Senator Douglas, in his oration on the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Gen. JACKSON, entitles him to this distinction and the patronage of the Government, And he will doubtless have the good wishes of all Americans that he may accomplish his work in a manner worthy of his illustrious subject and of his own genius and skill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I congratulate you on this auspicious event, as denoting a most gratifying state of public feeling and sentiment in Congress and the country. And whilst the contemplated statue may serve to keep before the nation the example and conservative principles and policy of the great Washington, may it also remind us of our duty in doing all in our power to perpetuate the Union and to consolidate its glories!

> Most respectfully, your obedient servant, G. W. LEWIS.

THE TEN MILLION PROJECT .- Some of the newspapers are quarrelling about their respective claims to the honor of having originated the idea of placing ten millions of dollars at the discretionary disposal of Gen. Pierce, on his coming into office. This honor is of a doubtful cha- of Ochotsk, would find a great advantage in falling back racter. The Constitution gives the control of the purse on the south, and continuing their fishing in the sea which strings to Congress, and no money can be drawn from the Treasury except in appropriations made by law. The policy of Congress has always been to appropriate money for specific and well-defined objects, and not to leave millions of dollars to be expended at the discretion of any of the officers of the Government. In a time of profound peace, it is neither necessary nor proper to depart from such policy, especially as Congress may be called together in a very few days through telegraphic and railroad facilities, if any national emergency arises making it necessary .- Ledger.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SILVER MINES .- Information the increasing demand for silver having been generally diffused, extensive preparations have, we understand, been entered into in various quarters to augment the annual yield from the different silver mines, in almost all quarters of the world. Work has been recommenced on many of the shafts heretofore neglected in South America; and while new parties are constantly being sent out rica; and while new parties are constantly being sent out the Capricieuse, for the purpose of favoring the progress of commerce, navigation, and hydrographical information, machinery, have been put upon most of the principal pits has been accomplished with perfect success. and galleries of mines in that country. In a short time there will be an immense number of hands engaged in Here, having parried the matrimonial advances of a wealthy English spinster, he is united to the lady of his the most permanent and solid testimonials which genius getting out the ore, and from the richness and inexhausti- have reported a bill, which, they say, is designed to give bility of these sources of the precious metal, it would not be at all surprizing if in a year or two, if not during the coming season silver in bars and coin should begin to be coming season, silver in bars and coin should begin to be by the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Massent here in quantities or amount hardly inferior to the vast monthly receipts of gold now flowing from California continue to pay interest semi-annually or oftener. The and Australia into the United States .- Boston Courier.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that on the 9th instant man and boy were found seated in a buggy, about four miles from Covington, on the Lexington turnpike, frozen to death. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the man was Harvey Thompson, a resident of Independence, Kenton county. The youth was found lying on his father's knees, as if asleep; the father was occupying a sitting posture, with his head thrown back.

SPIRIT DELUSION AT CHICAGO. -The Bank of Chicago, which has been conducted in that city for some time past affecting to have communications in regard to its managem spirits of the departed, has been closed by the ment fro interposition of the law.

A commission of lunacy having been issued, and conservator appointed in the case of its President, Mr. Eppy, the "Mediums" took the matter in charge, and avowed that the "Spirits" counselled resistance even unto death, DELL, and Mrs. HERRICK to bail, and the lodgment of

SETH PAINE in jail. The Bank was mainly managed through the dictation posed to the buffeting of Satan, in the shape of a certain Isaac de la Croix, a French refugee and brother Huguenot, who contrives to oust him from his ministry and from the hospitable city of Cork.

Emigrating to Bearhaven, a fishing village on the coast, ried on. Mrs. H. at times stood behind the counter and pointed out, by spirit influence, who should have their notes redeemed and who not. Mr. Eddy was completely under their control. Most of the persons arrested are mediums. It came out in the examination that Paine had little or no capital in the bank; that all the stock amounted to some \$4,000 or \$5,000 deposited by Ira B. Eddy, and about \$3,000 by other persons. Mr. Eddy disclaimed being a partner in the bank, and said he had only deposited money there the same as any other person. The bank belonged to "Seth Paine, Brothers & Co.," and appears to have been a spirit swindling shop in good earnest. Not more than about half the money that was abstracted from the bank by the mediums has as yet been recovered, though the proper authorities have been actively engaged in searching for it.—Cincinnati Times.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT .- A very interesting experi ment was tried at Chicago, a few days ago, to ascertain the amount of oxygen necessary to support life. Six hundred persons were placed in a hall in one of the hotels, all the doors and windows were closed, and the experi-During the second half hour several sank into a deep sleep, from which it was impossible to rouse them, and a few fainted. At the end of the third half hour it was deemed unsafe to continue the experiment longer, and the fact was considered established that under those circumstances life would not become extinct within the space of ninety-five minutes.

ERTSIPELAS-CRANBERRIES. - We are able to record woful failure, and fit only to warn future artists against another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of the raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had falling into the error of such egregious misconception and come so much swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had dis-appeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium, and we can therefore youch for its truth. - New Haven Palladium.

The Scientific American says that camphor has been discovered to be an antidote to that terrible poison. sions by two doses of the poison, one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism, was relieved by if the merely ideal is intended to be represented. We should have a school of our own more true to truth and mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lancet. nature. We should certainly wish to borrow nothing of claims to have made the discovery.

TRADE WITH HAYTL

The Island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, is said to be the most fertile tract of country in the world of its size. We find in an exchange paper the following items respecting the commerce of this island:

Towns, and by the same amount that with Belgium. It exceeds by 2,000 tons all our trade with the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain, and is double that trading with France on the Mediterranean, added to that with the French West Indies and the French fisheries, French Guiana, and the Isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggre-

the Philippine Islands together.

Mexico employs one-third less tonnage than Hayti; and
Venezuela, Bolivia, the Cisalpine, and Argentine Republics, and Peru, altogether, have only a tonnage equal to that of this barbarous island.

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR OF JANUARY 25.

The Minister of Marine has just received from Capt. Roquemaurel, commanding the naval subdivision in the Chinese seas, a report giving a quantity of information collected on board the Capriciouse State corvette, in a voyage from Shanghae to Guam, across the sea of Japan and the Strait of Matsmai, during the months of July, August, and September, 1852. The hydrographical portion is of great importance, as seamen have hitherto had to sail by the chart of La Pérouse, and by those laid down on the data furnished by Broughton at the end of the last century. The Capriciouse has surveyed trigonometrically the eastern coast of Corea and Chinese Tartary for an extent of 130 leagues. It results, from the information given in this report, that seamen who dread at present the stormy sea of Japan, on account of the inhospitality of its inhabitants, will henceforward find safe anchorage and every facility to effect repairs in the Gulf of Anville, on the coast of Tartary, situate nearly on the same parallel (42 degrees) as the Strait of Matsmai, from which it is only 130 leagues distant. Although the country—in general but little wooded—does not offer any great resources, at least a cordial reception may be reckoned on from the Tartar tribes, who come in the fine season to encamp on this coast to feed their herds of oxen and catch seals. this coast to feed their herds of oxen and catch seals. Whales are to be frequently seen in these latitudes. The Capricieuse fell in with several, both on the coast of Tartary and on that of Corea. The accounts given by the old missionaries agree in declaring that, at the approach of winter, the whales, driven away by the ice of the Polar Sea from Behring's Strait and the Sea of Ochotsk, proceed to the southern part of the Japanese Sea. The whalers, not venturing to pursue them during the bad season into these inheritable letitudes have been approached. season into these inhospitable latitudes, have been accustomed to pass the winter doing nothing, in the Sandwich Islands, the Marianne Islands, or the Carolines. There is reason to imagine that our whalers, after having exhausted the fishing season in Behring's Strait and the Sea

the Capricieuse passed through.

The months of October, November, and part of December, could be profitably employed in that quarter, while waiting for the severe weather to force them to take up their winters. The bay of Yung-Kinq, on the coast of Corea, and the Gulf of Anville, on that of Tartary, appear to be perfectly well situated for such stations, where the whalers, after having placed their vessels in perfect safety, whaters, after having placed their vessels in perfect shirty, could continue their fishing in these bays with boats. The coasts, although not well supplied, would still afford sufficient resources to be profitable to the crews. The Capriciouse entered the Pacific ocean on the 22d of August, and set sail for Guam, where she arrived on the 12th of September. On the 18th of October, after having devoted some time to repairs and to the repose of the crew, she left the port of Apra for Manilla, where she arrived on the 5th of November. This long voyage from Japan to the Phillippines, in seas but little known, and in the midst of hazy weather, which prevailed almost incessant ly, was marked by no other incident to the vessel than a lent hurricane, which came on about 100 leagues to the east of the Bashee Islands. The vessel, however, suffered no damage; and it may be said that the cruise of

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—A committee of the Senate of banker, to obtain circulation, transfers the stock to the State Auditor, and can only receive \$100 of circulating notes for every \$112 of stock transferred. There is provision limiting the banks to loan and circulate their notes within the State of Indiana. Banks already established are required to comply with the new law in sixty days or forfeit their charters.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A TOUCH OF NATURE .- A carfull of passengers recently passed over the Western railroad, in which occurred a simple but touching scene, worthy of record. One of the passengers was a woman, carrying in her armes a child, who annoyed every one by its petulance and cries. Mile after mile the passengers bore the infliction of its noise, which rather increased than diminished, until at last it became furious, and the passengers nearly so. There were open complaints, and one man shouted, "take the child out." The train stopped at a station, when an old gentleman arose and made the simple statement that the father of the child had died recently away from home; that the mother had been on a visit to her friends, and had died while on the visit; that her dead body was on board the train; and that the child was in the arms of a woman who was a stranger to it. It was enough. There was a tear in nearly every eye, and all were melted into pity and patience. All selfishness was lost in thinking of the desolation of the poor little wanderer, who would have found a warm welcome in hands that, a moment before, would almost have visited it with a blow

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Ho! FOR AUSTRALIA .- The New York Journal of Com. merce says that a new steamship company has been organized to open a route via Panama with Australia, which will thus be brought within thirty-five days of New York. The first ship of the line (the Golden Age) will leave New York for Australia and return to Panama, between which port and Australia she will continue her regular trips. The capital of the company will be \$300,000, with liberty to increase it to \$4,000,000. The books for subscription to the capital stock were opened at New York yesterday

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Two slaves, who ran off from the estate of the late Wm. Tefft, of Parkersburg, (Va.) about two years ago, and went to Ohio, have re cently voluntarily returned to slavery, on the ground that they were suffering from want of food, and were unable to procure work.

BREACH OF PROMISE. - A case of breach of marriage promise was decided in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county last week, in which the disappointed young lady obtained a verdict against her faithless swain for ten

thousand dollars .- Richmond Whig. William U. Stewart, the Baltimorean who was in prison at Valparaiso, on the charge of killing a Chilian, has been discharged from custody, in compliance with the demand of Mr. Peyron, the American Minister.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE HYDE FAMILY .- There was a large gathering at Boston on the 16th instant of all bearing the name of Hyde, or connected with the family by marriage, to raise means to send an agent to England to examine records there for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they (the Hydes of this country) are heirs at law to the large estates and unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England, and unclaimed dividends in the East India stocks, which have been laying there for years awaiting claimants. There have been advertisements in the London Times several times in the last fifty years for heirs to the above named estates and dividends, which amount in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. There were nearly three hundred present, coming from all parts of the United States; a finance committee was chosen, and a liberal amount was subscribed for the furtherance of the above projects .- Bos. Traveller.

NEW JERSEY AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. - A bill for the incorporation of an "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Comwe see, has just been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature. It embraces a large number of corporators, who are prominent men in that and other States. The capital is stated at \$70,000,000, with the privilege of \$150,000,000.